

Architecture and Design Document

Hangout

Revision History

Date	Description	Author	Comments
10/14/2019	Initial Draft	Antonio Sanchez, Brandon Pitcher, Eric Curlett, Dean Vo, Ashley Williams	Initial draft of document
10/15/2019	v1.5	Antonio Sanchez	Added Scope, description, and trade-off analysis
10/16/2019			Trade-off analysis moved to the end of document
12/09/2019	v2.0	Antonio Sanchez	Added Flux Design Pattern to Front End Architecture Details

Document Approval

Feature Name	Printed Name	Title	Date

Table of Contents

1. Introduction	
1.1 Purpose	4
1.2 Scope	4
1.3 Intended Audience	4
1.4 Overview	4
1.5 Trade Off Analysis.....	4 - 5
2. Architecture Details	
2.1 System Diagram	6
2.2 Front-End Design Diagram	7
2.2 Use Cases	7 -12
2.3 Class Diagram	13
2.4 Sequence Diagrams	14 -15

Introduction

1.1 Purpose

This architecture and design document is intended display the overview of implementation of *Hangout* at every level.

1.2 Scope

This design document is meant to provide an overview of the structure of our webapp. This document also includes the tradeoff analysis between different frameworks to choose from. UML Diagrams and Sequence Diagrams are included to show how each component interacts with each other.

1.3 Intended Audience

Hangout is intended as a lightweight web app that users will be able to quickly and efficiently meet with others of similar interests. Hangout is designed to be used by all types of users who might use social media, and thus must be designed to be accessible and quick over detailed and complicated.

1.4 Overview

Hangout will use a Decision Tree learning model inorder to serve relevant ads as well as suggestions for Hangout™s that we believe the users will likely respond well to and be interested in.

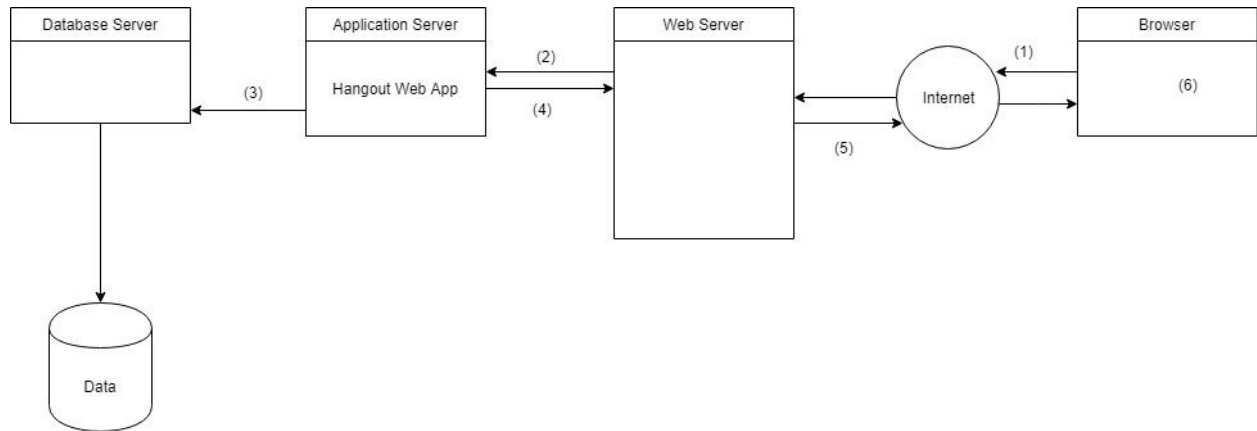
The server side code will be written in NodeJS, which is sufficiently lightweight and flexible for our needs as well as being relatively simple

We will have an Apache Web Server running a virtual console of Debian

React will be used as the front end. React is fast, scalable, and highly testable. It also is reportedly also very simple and easy to learn, which is appealing as we have limited time and capacity.

Architecture Details

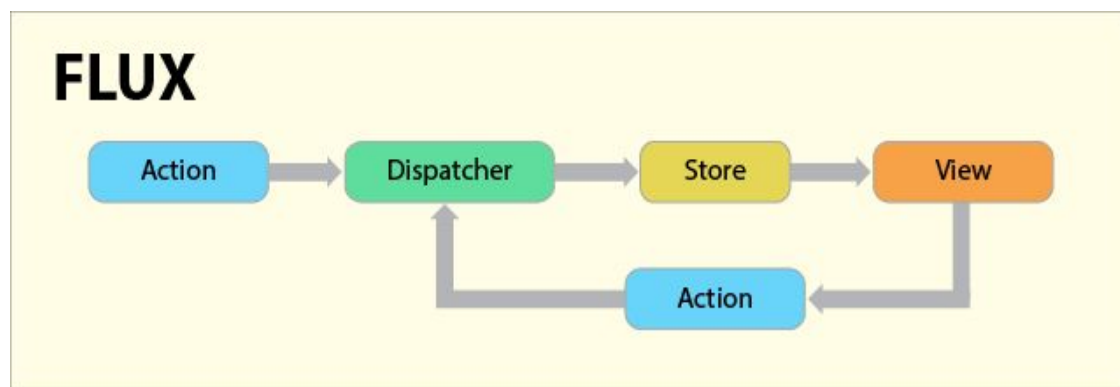
2.1 Top Level Architecture System Diagram



The diagram above is a block view of the *Hangout* system, displaying the different interactions between the modules. The numbered arrows show the flow of control between the modules. It behaves like a standard web app with the flow of control going from browser (1) to web server to our web app, and finally to our database server that stores our user info .

2.1.1 Front End Design Diagram (Flux)

In the diagrams below, we have decided to implement the Flux design pattern for front end components of the *Hangout* webapp.



The goal is to take advantage of the more stream-lined flow of data when dealing with multiple front end components. It provides a way to attach data to views as it gets more complex. This is a pattern for managing how data flows through the React Application.

4 Main Components in Flux

Actions - Helpers that pass data to the Dispatcher

Dispatcher - Receives these Actions and broadcast payloads to registered callbacks.

Stores - Act as containers for application state & logic. The real work in the application is done in the Stores. The Stores registered to listen in on the actions of the Dispatcher will do accordingly and update the Views.

Controller Views - React Components grab the state from the stores and then pass it down to the child components.

The Controllers in the MVC and Flux are different. Here the Controllers are Controller-Views, and are found at the very top of the hierarchy. Views are React components. All the functionality is usually found within the Store. The Store is where all the work is done and tells the Dispatcher which events/actions it is listening for.

The Action, Dispatcher, Store and View are independent nodes with specific inputs and outputs. The data flows through the Dispatcher, the central hub, which in turn manages all the data. The Dispatcher acts as a registry with registered callbacks that the Stores respond to. Stores will emit a change which will be picked by the Controller-Views.

2.1.2 Code Example (Flux)

* All code will be pushed onto our github repository. For testing purposes, code implementing flux will be branched off into *Flux* branch until it's ready to be merged with the *master* branch.

Without Flux:

eventList.js

```
import React, { Component, PropTypes } from 'react';
import ListItem from './ListItem';
import ListHeader from './ListHeader';
import EmptyList from './EmptyList';

class List extends Component {
  getListOfItemIds = items => Object.keys(items)
  //Need an accumulator to get current list of
  //events
  getTotalNumberOfListItems = items => (
    this.getListOfItemIds(items).reduce((accumulator, itemId) => (
      accumulator + parseInt(items[itemId].quantity, 10)
```

```
    ), 0)
  )
```

//list items here created but coupling is tight

```
createListItemElements(items) {
  let item;
  const { removeListItem } = this.props;

  return (
    this
    .getListOfItemIds(items)
    .map(itemId => {
      item = items[itemId];
      return (<ListItem item={item} removeListItem={removeListItem} key={item.id}
    />);
    })
    .reverse()
  );
}
```

```
render() {
  const { items, removeAllListItems } = this.props;
  const listItemElements = this.createListItemElements(items);

  return (
    <div>
      <h3 className="page-header">

        <ListHeader
          totalNumberOfListItems={this.getTotalNumberOfListItems(items)}
          removeAllListItems={removeAllListItems}
        />

      </h3>
      <ul>

        {listItemElements.length > 0 ? listItemElements : <EmptyList />}

      </ul>
    </div>
  );
}
```

```
List.propTypes = {
  removeListItem: PropTypes.func.isRequired,
  removeAllListItems: PropTypes.func.isRequired,
```

```
    items: PropTypes.array.isRequired,
  };
```

```
export default List;
```

With Flux:

eventList.js

```
var React = require('react');
var ListItem = require('./ListItem');
var ListHeader = require('./ListHeader');
var EmptyList = require('./EmptyList');
var ListItemStore = require('../stores/ListItemStore');
```

```
var List = React.createClass({

  getInitialState: function () {
    return this.getList();
  },

  getList: function () {
    return {
      items: ListItemStore.getAllListItems()
    };
  },

  updateState: function () {
    this.setState(this.getList());
  },
```

**//components added to update state after Dispatcher calls
//a store**

```
  componentDidMount: function () {
    ListItemStore.addChangeListener(this.updateState);
  },

  componentWillUnmount: function () {
    ListItemStore.removeChangeListener(this.updateState);
  },

  getListOfItemIds: function (items) {
    return Object.keys(items);
  },

  getTotalNumberOfListItems: function (items) {
    var totalNumberOfItems = 0;
```



```

    var item;

    this.getListOfItemIds(items).forEach(function (itemId) {
        item = items[itemId];
        totalNumberOfItems = totalNumberOfItems + parseInt(item.quantity, 10);
    });

    return totalNumberOfItems;
},

createListItemElements: function (items) {
    var item;

    return (
        this
        .getListOfItemIds(items)
        .map(function createListItemElement(itemId) {
            item = items[itemId];
            return (<ListItem item={item}
handleRemoveListItem={this.props.removeListItem} key={item.id} />);
        }).bind(this))
        .reverse()
    );
},

render: function () {
    var items = this.state.items;
    var listItemElements = this.createListItemElements(items);

    return (
        <div>
            <h3 className="page-header">

                <ListHeader totalNumberOfListItems={this.getTotalNumberOfListItems(items)}
/>

            </h3>
            <ul>

                {listItemElements.length > 0 ? listItemElements : <EmptyList />}

            </ul>
        </div>
    );
}
});

module.exports = List;

```

Listitemstore.js

```
var Dispatcher = require('../dispatcher/Dispatcher');
var EventEmitter = require('events').EventEmitter;
var objectAssign = require('object-assign');
```

```
var eventList = {};
```

//all stores need for list items are now stored here rather than in separate files

```
function addListItem(listItem) {
  eventList[listItem.id] = listItem;
```

```
  ListItemStore.emit('change');
}
```

```
function removeListItem(listItemId) {
  delete eventList[listItemId];
```

```
  ListItemStore.emit('change');
}
```

```
function removeAllListItems() {
  eventList = {};
```

```
  ListItemStore.emit('change');
}
```

```
var ListItemStore = objectAssign({}, EventEmitter.prototype, {
```

```
  getAllListItems: function () {
    return eventList;
  },
```

```
  addChangeListener: function (changeEventHandler) {
    this.on('change', changeEventHandler);
  },
```

```
  removeChangeListener: function (changeEventHandler) {
    this.removeListener('change', changeEventHandler);
  }
}
```

```
});
```

```
function handleAction(action) {
  if (action.type === 'add_list_item') {
```

```

    addListItem(action.item);
  } else if (action.type === 'remove_list_item') {
    removeListItem(action.itemId);
  } else if (action.type === 'remove_all_list_items') {
    removeAllListItems();
  }
}

```

//handleAction in this file calls for the dispatcher

```
ListItemStore.dispatchToken = Dispatcher.register(handleAction);
```

//dispatcher stored in separate file

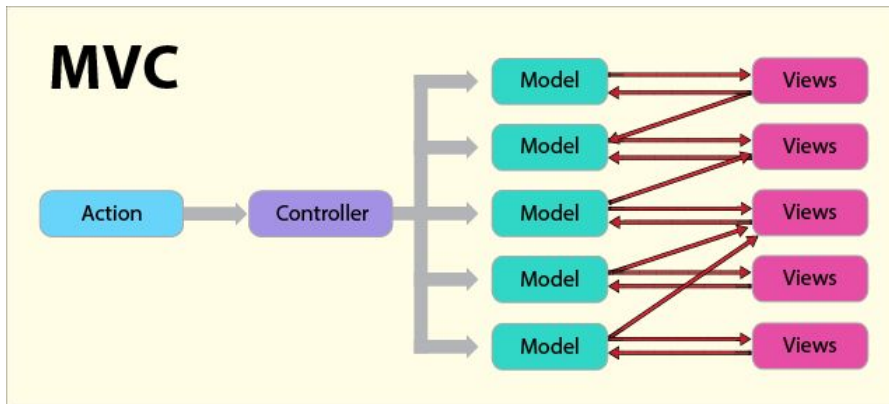
```

module.exports = ListItemStore;
var Dispatcher = require('flux').Dispatcher;

module.exports = new Dispatcher();

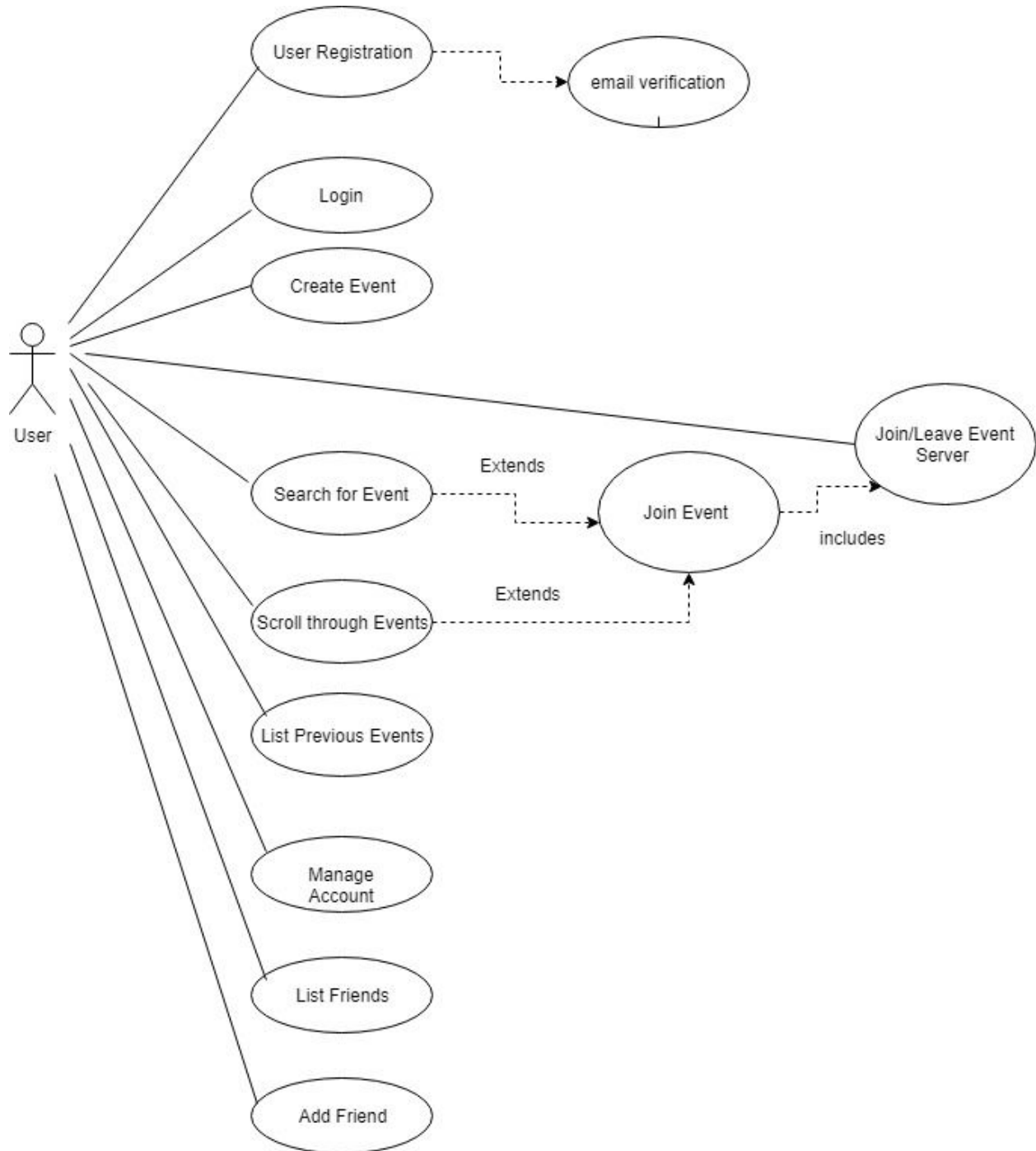
```

2.1.2 Back End Design Diagram (MVC)



We will be using the traditional model-view-controller design pattern for the backend architecture design. Since the flow of data is considered more rigid when moving through server and client, MVC provides an efficient way to implement our back-end components.

2.2 Use Cases



2.2.1 Use Case UC1

2.2.1.1 *Objective*

Registration

2.2.1.2 *Priority*

High

2.2.1.3 *Actors*

End-User

2.2.1.4 *Pre-conditions*

The user is connected to the internet and navigates to the *Hangout* website on their browser.

2.2.1.5 *Post-conditions*

The user is now a member of *Hangout*.

2.2.2 Use Case UC2

2.2.2.1 *Objective*

Verification

2.2.2.2 *Priority*

Medium

2.2.2.3 *Actors*

End-User

2.2.2.4 *Pre-conditions*

The user is registering to *Hangout* as a new user.

2.2.2.5 *Post-conditions*

User is now a registered user of *Hangout* and create/search for Events and update their account.

2.2.3 Use Case UC3

2.2.3.1 *Objective*

Login

2.2.3.2 *Priority*

High

2.2.3.3 Actors

End-User

2.2.3.4 Pre-conditions

The user is connected to the internet and navigates to the *Hangout* website on their browser.

2.2.3.5 Post-conditions

User signs in and has access to the *Hangout* home page.

2.2.4 Use Case UC4

2.2.4.1 Objective

Create Event

2.2.4.2 Priority

High

2.2.4.3 Actors

End-User

2.2.4.4 Pre-conditions

A user is logged into *Hangout*.

2.2.4.5 Post-conditions

User has posted a new Event to the site.

2.2.5 Use Case UC5

2.2.5.1 Objective

Search Event

2.2.5.2 Priority

High

2.2.5.3 Actors

End-User

2.2.5.4 Pre-conditions

User logged into *Hangout*

2.2.5.5 Post-conditions

User is given a list of Events that match their search criteria.

2.2.6 Use Case UC6

2.2.6.1 Objective

Join Event

2.2.6.2 Priority

High

2.2.6.3 Actors

End-User

2.2.6.4 Pre-conditions

User is given an event list that matches his search criteria.

2.2.6.5 Post-conditions

User Joins an event.

2.2.7 Use Case UC7

2.2.7.1 Objective

Scroll through events

2.2.7.2 Priority

Medium

2.2.7.3 Actors

End-User

2.2.7.4 Pre-conditions

User can navigate through events held on a given day.

2.2.7.5 Post-conditions

The user is now a member of *Hangout*.

2.2.8 Use Case UC8

2.2.8.1 Objective

Join/Leave Event Server

2.2.8.2 Priority

Medium

2.2.8.3 Actors

End-User

2.2.8.4 Pre-conditions

User joins event.

2.2.8.5 Post-conditions

User is added to a chat with other users that joined the same event. User can also leave or mute the chat.

2.2.9 Use Case UC9

2.2.9.1 Objective

List Previous Events

2.2.9.2 Priority

Low

2.2.9.3 Actors

End-User

2.2.9.4 Pre-conditions

User is at their home page.

2.2.9.5 Post-conditions

User can see previous events they participated in.

2.2.10 Use Case UC10

2.2.10.1 Objective

Manage Account

2.2.10.2 Priority

High

2.2.10.3 Actors

End-User

2.2.10.4 Pre-conditions

User is logged in and in their home page.

2.2.10.5 Post-conditions

User account has been updated as per their requirements.

2.2.11 Use Case UC11

2.2.11.1 *Objective*

List Friends

2.2.11.2 *Priority*

Low

2.2.11.3 *Actors*

End-User

2.2.11.4 *Pre-conditions*

2.2.11.5 *Post-conditions*

2.2.12 Use Case UC12

2.2.12.1 *Objective*

Add Friends

2.2.12.2 *Priority*

Low

2.2.12.3 *Actors*

End-User

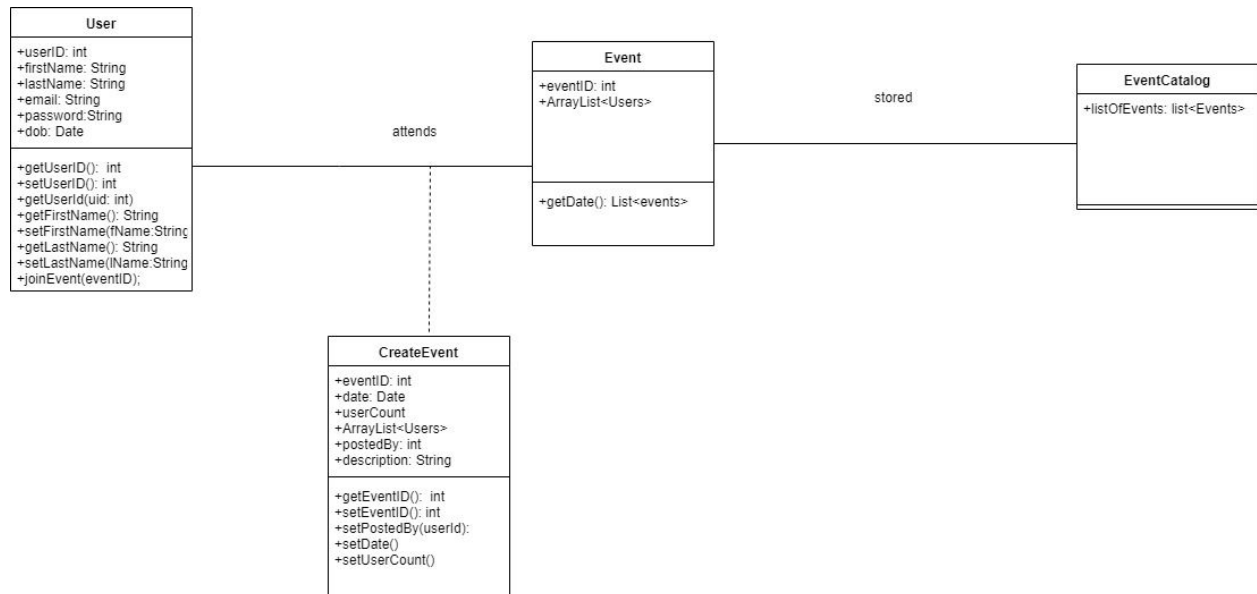
2.2.12.4 *Pre-conditions*

User has finished an event.

2.2.12.5 *Post-conditions*

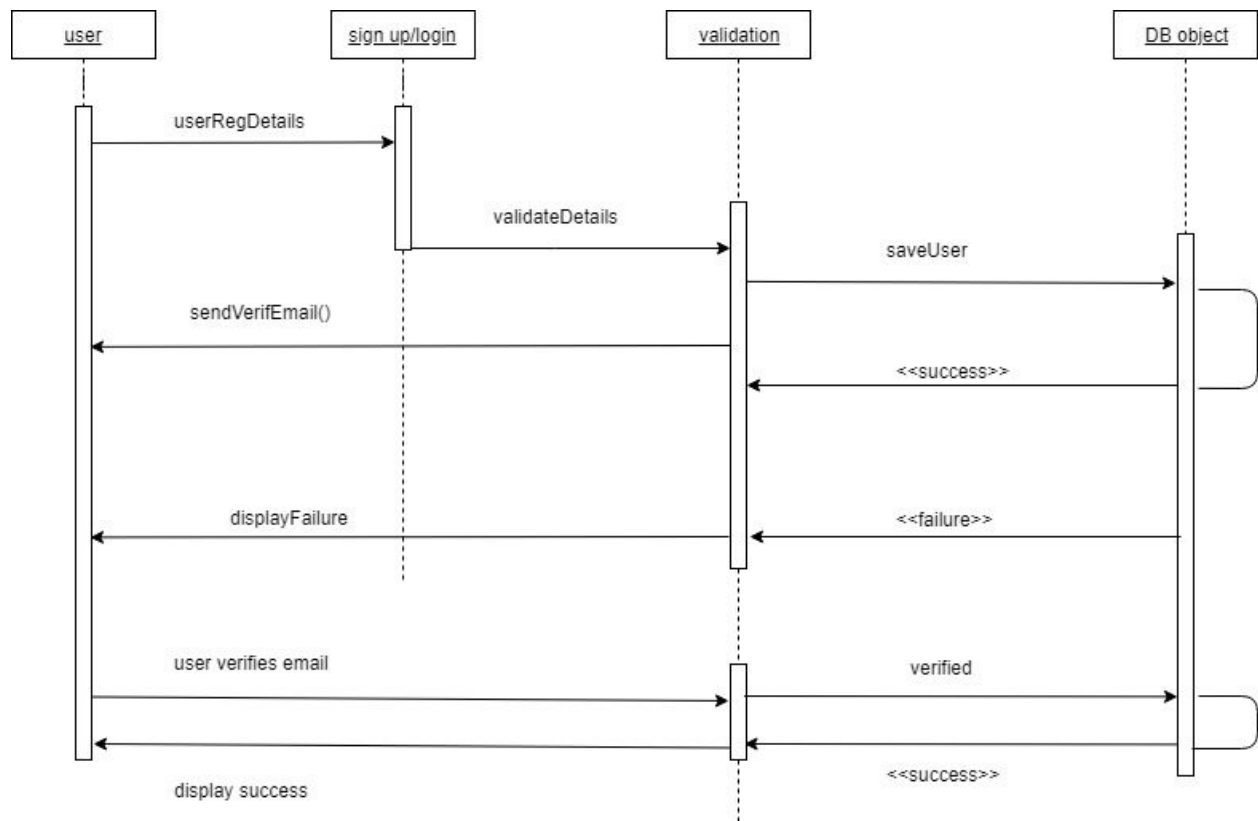
User can add other Users from past events to friends list.

2.3 Class Diagram

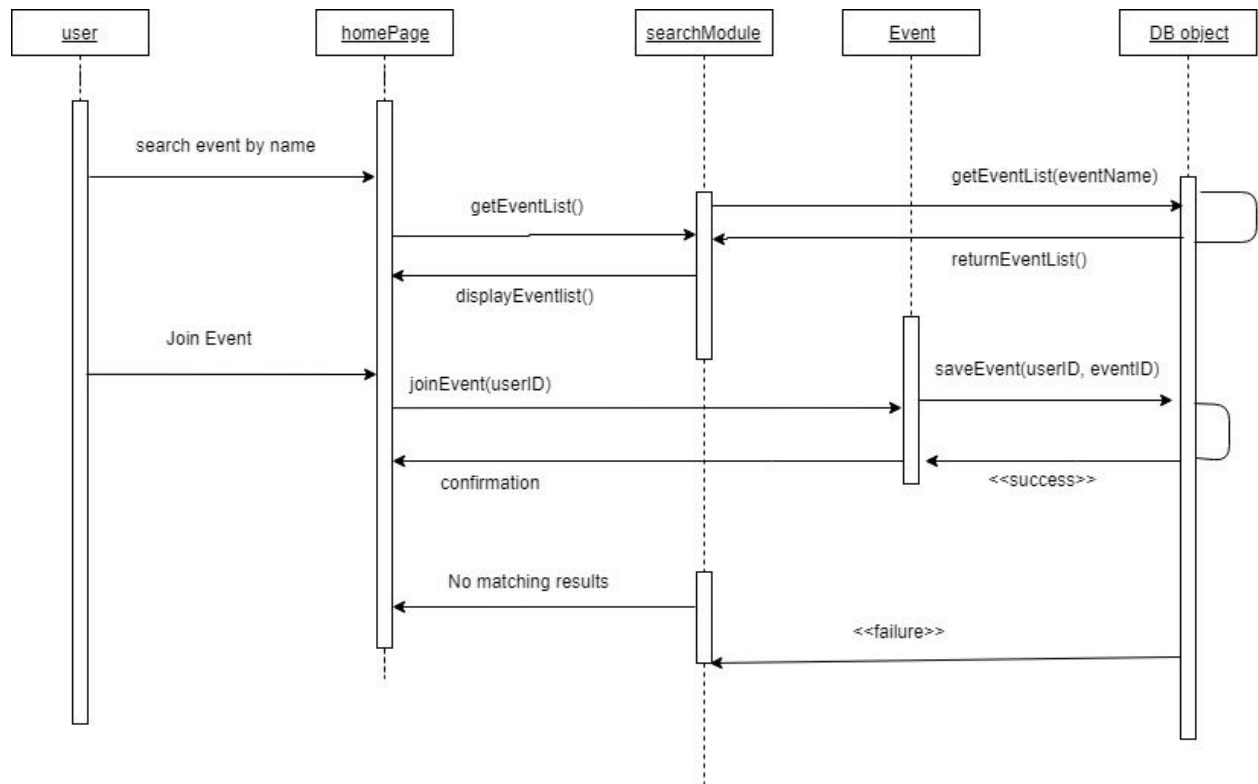


2.4 Sequence Diagrams

2.4.1 Registration



2.4.2 Search for Event



Analysis

3.1 Tradeoff analysis

Front end	Pros	Cons
<u>React</u>	Familiarity, easy to learn, Fast, supports server-side rendering, Functional programming	Less standardized, Less class based, Mixes templating with JSX logic
Angular	Supports Typescript, prebuilt npm libraries, One way data binding	Variety of structures, slower than others
Vue	Adaptable, offers strong integration tools, allows for large templates, low weight	Small market share means finding resources is harder. Less global experience as well as team experience.

Backend	Pros	Cons
<u>Node</u>	Non-blocking I/O, single language, Flexible, familiarity, JSON focused, speed	Single threaded, Complexity
PHP	Massively popular and well supported, supports relational databases	Slower, combines html with it resulting in confusion, not component modular
Java	Super familiar, powerful, cross platform	Most server plugins require payment
Linode (virtual server)	affordable, transparent, scalable, reliable, full access to server, great customer service w/ phone line support, predictable pricing, open cloud (no vendor lock in), IP address of virtual server does not change	only supports Linux operating systems
<u>Express</u>	most popular web framework on NPM, provides simple user authentication, allows for login using social media, opensource	single threaded framework, poor scalability

* Options that were underlined were our choices to proceed development with for the *Hangout* webapp

Database Utilized: MongoDB